A DAY IN GASPÉ.

Arthur Stanley Pease.

On July 17, 1928, the writer and Professor F. B. Loomis, of Amherst College, in the course of an automobile trip around the Gaspé Peninsula, set out in the morning from Gaspé, and drove across the Dartmouth River to Ste. Majorique, and thence down the east shore of Gaspé Bay some miles beyond Grande Grève. There we left the car and walked to the lighthouse at Cape Gaspé, where we had the interesting experience of standing on the very northeastern tip of the Appalachian System, at the point at which it drops into the sea in a splendid cliff, perhaps six or seven hundred feet high.

On the open turfy and gravelly crests near the lighthouse I picked up *Artemisia borealis* Pall., the first Gaspé collection save on the higher Shickshocks (Mts. Albert and Pembroke); also *Draba incana* L. and *Euphrasia arctica* Lange. A somewhat toilsome scramble through scrubby firs and spruces along the crest of the limestone cliffs to the north disclosed *Primula laurentiana* Fernald and *Hedysarum alpinum* L., var. *americanum* Michx., but my earlier visions of collecting on the talus of these cliffs were rudely shattered by discovering that they drop vertically into the water with no talus at all and practically no vegetation on their sides. It was, accordingly, a temptation to turn inland to a line of dryish Devonian cliffs (of the Grande Grève formation, a series corresponding to the Lower Helderberg), parallel to the shore and about half a mile back from it. On these grow *Saxifraga Aizoon* Jacq., *Draba arabisans* Michx., and *Carex concinna* R. Br., but dryness, friability, and the lack of earthy talus made the spot rather unexciting, and I rejoined my companion for lunch at Grande Grève, none too well pleased with the result of the morning's collecting.

In the afternoon, however, fortune changed. Leaving Mr. Loomis to look for fossils on the Gaspé Bay side of the peninsula, I set out, across a narrow isthmus to the northeast, toward the St. Lawrence shore at Cape Rosier. The road at first ascends slightly, passes through woods, and then descends at a terrific grade (which I had been warned not to attempt with a car), down the side of steep cliffs which face the river but gradually retreat from it. A little beyond the bottom of the hill I was attracted by the continuation of these cliffs (again of the Grande Grève formation), covered at their tops

with low-lying mists, but revealing on their lower slopes a talus of great extent. Accordingly, much of the time in heavy rain, I climbed up this talus, which is loose and rather toilsome in passage, to its top, and there, partly on the finer parts of the talus and partly on the rocks of the cliff itself, found collecting to atone for the disappointment of the morning. Yellow *Cypripediums* grew in handsome clumps in the rocks and gravel, with flowers varying greatly in size; on the ledges *Arnica chionopappa* Fernald was in excellent flower and fruit, with *Dryas Drummondii* Richardson and *Potentilla nivea* L., var. *macrophylla* Seringe in fruiting condition and *Poa Sandbergii* Vasey (already known from cliffs at Carleton, Percé, and Bic) and *P. glauca* Vahl near at hand. A puzzling form of *Senecio pauperculus* Michx., var. *Balsamitae* (Muhl.) Fernald seemed worthy of collection,[1] while the talus also furnished *Amelanchier sanguinea* (Pursh) DC., var. *gaspensis* Wiegand, *Viola adunca* J. E. Sm., var. *glabra* Brainerd (a plant apparently somewhat general on the outer coast of Gaspé), and a single fruiting specimen of *Androsace septentrionalis* L., already known from the north shore of the St. Lawrence and from cliffs on the south coast in the vicinity of Marten River.

Three plants, however, proved of especial interest. One was a composite, the genus of which I did not recognize, though its leaves suggested an *Artemisia*. It had evidently flowered very early, for its inflorescence was already reduced to the somewhat dried-up involucres and receptacles, with an occasional achene still adhering, none of these features at all resembling *Artemisia*. The plant proves to be *Erigeron compositus* Pursh, var. *trifidus* (Hook.) Gray, already collected in this vicinity in 1923 by Brother Victorin, and by other collectors at Rivière à Pierre, and discussed by Fernald in RHODORA, **30** (1928): 122–123. Whether the Gaspé specimens are radiate or discoid we have, as yet, no evidence to show. A second treasure was true *Arabis Holboellii* Hornem., the second collection of the typical plant outside Greenland, the first being on calcareous cliffs east of Bic; while the third, and most interesting of all, was *Draba oligosperma* Hook., of which I collected one characteristic clump, apparently its first appearance from east of the Rocky Mountains of Alberta. For the identification or verification of a number of the species mentioned I am greatly indebted to Professor Fernald. Specimens of all have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium and duplicates of several in the herbarium of Amherst College.

[1] Forma *inchoatus* Fernald, RHODORA, **30**: 226.

When I rejoined my companion I was amused to find that the excavation being made in a hillside for the building of a garage near our lunching place had furnished enough fossils to occupy him all the afternoon without the trouble of further search along the shore, and with our load of fossils and plants we drove back to Gaspé, well satisfied with our day's experience.

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Cladonia floridana in New Jersey.—In a recent paper, Mr. C. A. Robbins[1] has shown that the Cladonia which has been passing as *Cladonia beaumontii* (Tuck.) Wainio should be known as *C. floridana* Wainio, Tuckerman's type of *C. santensis* f. *beaumontii* on which Wainio's name was based being referable to a different species from that described by Wainio under the name *C. beaumontii*. *Cladonia floridana* is a coastal plain species, not common in herbaria, and is rare north of the Carolinas. Mr. Robbins[2] has recorded it from the vicinity of Wareham, Massachusetts, and the writer has collected it at two localities in the vicinity of Washington, D. C. (Landover, near Bladensburg, Maryland, and near Lanham, Maryland). No other records of its occurrence north of North Carolina are available. A small gathering of Cladonias made by the writer on sandy pine barrens at Inskip, Atlantic Co., New Jersey, on 2 Sept. 1928 and identified by Mr. Robbins included young plants of *C. floridana* Wainio and young fruited plants of f. *esquamosa* Robbins. Specimens have been deposited in the United States National Herbarium.—S. F. Blake, Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C.

[1] Rhodora **29**: 133–138. *pl. 157*. 1927.
[2] Rhodora **25**: 46. 1923; **27**: 51. 1925.

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